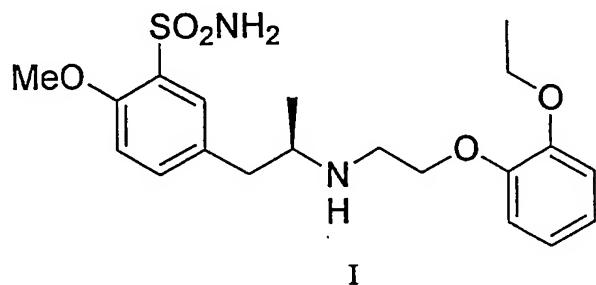
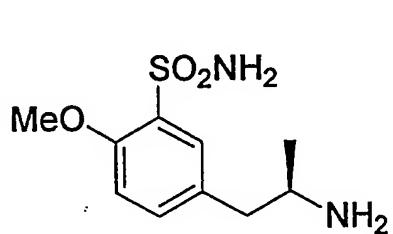


CLAIMS

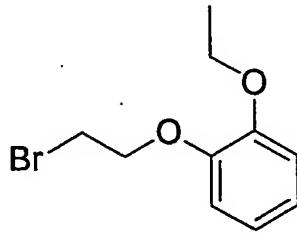
1. A method of the preparation of (R)-(-)-5-[2-[2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethylamino]propyl]-2-methoxybenzenesulphonamide of formula I



via the reaction of the compound of formula III or its acid addition salt with a compound of the formula IV,



III



IV

characterized in that the compounds of formulae III and IV are used in a molar ratio $X_M = N_{IV}/N_{III}$ equal to from 1 to 1.1; wherein N_{III} and N_{IV} stand for number of mols of the compounds III and IV, respectively, entering the reaction.

2. The method in accordance with claim 1, *characterized in* that the reaction is performed in the presence of an external base.
3. The method in accordance with claim 2, *characterized in* that the external base is selected from among carbonates or hydrogen-carbonates of alkali metals or organic tertiary amines.

4. The method in accordance with claim 1 or 2, *characterized in* that the reaction is performed in a polar aprotic solvent.
5. The method in accordance with claim 4, *characterized in* that the mentioned solvent is selected from among dialkylamides, such as dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, or N-methylpyrrolidone, or dialkylsulphoxides, such as dimethylsulphoxide or sulpholane.
6. The method in accordance with any of the preceding claims, *characterized in* that a salt of amine of formula VII



wherein HX stands for an inorganic or organic acid that is gradually converted to a reacting base III during the course of the reaction, enters the reaction simultaneously with the compound of formula IV.

7. The method in accordance with claim 6, *characterized in* that the inorganic or organic acid is hydrochloric acid or hydrobromic acid, or acetic acid or propionic acid.
8. The method in accordance with claims 1 or 6, *characterized in* that the reaction takes place in dimethylformamide or dimethylsulphoxide in the presence of an alkali carbonate, preferably of potassium or sodium carbonate, at a temperature of from 60 to 140 °C for 2 to 8 hours.
9. The method in accordance with any of the preceding claims, *characterized in* that the molar ratio of the compounds III and IV X_M is equal to from 1.02 to 1.05.